



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GRUNDRISS EINER GESCHICHTE DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN. Zugleich eine Einführung in das Studium der grundlegenden naturwissenschaftlichen Litteratur. Von Dr. Friedrich Dannemann. I. Band. Erläuterte Abschnitte aus den Werken hervorragender Naturforscher aller Völker und Zeiten. Zweite Auflage. Mit 57 Abbildungen zum grössten Teil in Wiedergabe nach den Originalwerken und einer Spektraltafel. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1902. Pages, xiv, 422. Price, bound, 9 Marks.

The fact that the first edition of Dr. Dannemann's *Elementary History of the Natural Sciences* has been exhausted within a space of five years is evidence of the great educational value of the volume. To those who are unacquainted with the nature of the work, we may say that it consists of two volumes, the first of which, now in its second edition, gives specimen classical investigations from all the sciences, in the words of the original discoverers and authors; for example, selections from Archimedes, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Pascal, Guericke, Newton, Huygens, Celsius, Kant, Franklin, Cuvier, Faraday, Liebig, Darwin, Schönbein, and Hertz. The little articles are accompanied by neat fac-simile reproductions of the cuts and pictures of the originals from which the extracts were taken. Dr. Dannemann's work, with its companion volume, which is a connected historical narrative of scientific discovery, cannot be too highly recommended.

DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY. Including many of the principal conceptions of Ethics, Logic, Æsthetics Philosophy of Religion, Mental Pathology, Anthropology, Biology, Neurology, Physiology, Economics, Political and Social Philosophy, Philology, Physical Science, and Education, and giving a Terminology in English, French, German, and Italian. Written by many hands and edited by James Mark Baldwin, Ph. D. (Princeton), Hon. D. Sc. (Oxon.), Hon. LL. D. (Glasgow), Stuart Professor in Princeton University, with the co-operation and assistance of an international board of consulting editors. In three volumes with illustrations and extensive bibliographies. Vol. II. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1902. Pages, xii, 892. Price, \$5.00 net.

The text of Professor Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* is completed with the present volume, which contains helpful general indices of Greek, Latin, German, French, and Italian philosophical terms. The editor, in thanking correspondents and reviewers for bringing minor errors in Vol. I. to his notice, remarks that the book has been misjudged on two points only. His reviewers fell heavily upon the bibliographical portions of the *Dictionary*, and the editor parries their onslaughts with the remark that the treatment of biography was not "more than the proverbial 'part of a loaf'"; it was a question, indeed, of part of a loaf or no bread." He also repudiates the insinuation that Greek and Latin philosophy have been slighted. He has nothing to say about the inclusion of a hodge-podge of irrelevant theological, juridical, and other terms. We opine that in this